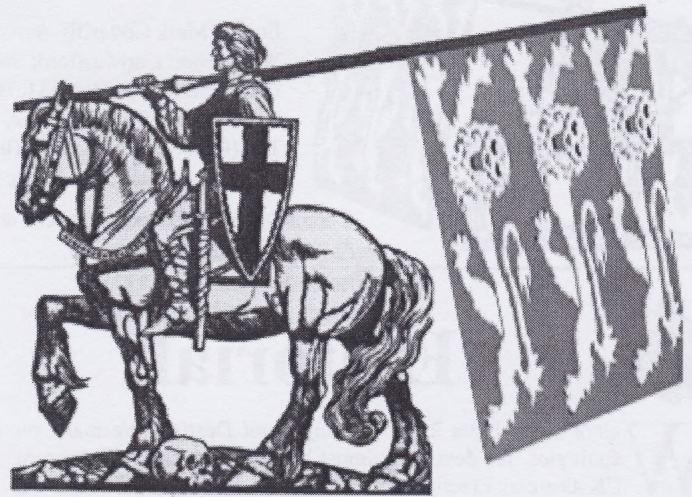


Heritage and Destiny



£2.00 / \$3.00 Issue 21

Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight

July-Sept 2005

Election 2005 - a Nationalist analysis

The 2005 British General Election again proved the enormous potential for racial nationalism this side of the pond. Yet that potential was only partly fulfilled this year by the British National Party. In some areas which had appeared strongest for the party the BNP suffered serious setbacks compared to its performances at the 2001 General Election and intervening local council elections.

Nothing should detract from the achievement of the 119 BNP candidates and their campaign teams around the country in gaining a total of 192,746 votes - slightly more than the National Front polled in 1979 when its 303 candidates won 191,719 votes. The average vote won by BNP candidates was 1,620 - again the best ever performance by a racial nationalist party, overtaking the 1,423 average vote gained by the 54 NF candidates in February 1974. A magnificent 34 BNP candidates saved their deposit, including no fewer than fourteen in the Yorkshire and Humberside region.

By some distance the best result of the night was in Barking (East London) where the BNP's Richard Barnbrook won the best ever racial nationalist result in any parliamentary election with 4,196 votes (16.9%), even overtaking the 16.4% won by Nick Griffin at the last election in Oldham. The BNP took 6.4% in Barking four years ago.

A few days earlier an even better result had seemed likely in Barking, with some pundits and even senior BNP officials predicting that the election could be won, giving the BNP its first MP. A last minute smear in the local press, accusing Mr Barnbrook of having directed, co-written and even appeared in an explicit "gay Marxist" film called *HMS Discovery* - which included scenes of young men undressing and kissing each other - undoubtedly cost a large number of votes.

What is already very clear is that the party in Barking benefited primarily from two factors: an excellent campaign with dozens of activists organised by Mr Barnbrook and election guru Eddy Butler, and widespread local concern about racial issues, which despite the party leadership's confusing u-turns remain the BNP's main attraction to voters.

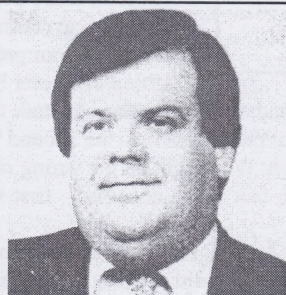
The second best BNP vote was in Dewsbury (West Yorkshire) where David

Exley, a BNP councillor on Kirklees Council, won 5,066 votes (13.1%). Undoubtedly this was helped by both Labour and the Conservatives fielding Asian candidates in a town which has a long tradition of racial nationalism.

Again this was a result which some pundits expected to be even better, given that the BNP polled 8,500 votes across the constituency at the 2004 local election. It is now clear that the BNP vote in Dewsbury, as in many other areas, was exaggerated at the local elections last year by the fact that in most areas the BNP was fielding one candidate for three vacancies. This

meant that habitual supporters of any of the major parties could give one vote to the BNP and still give two (for example) to the Conservatives. At the general election a significant number of voters seem to have returned to their primary allegiance, but even so Dewsbury was a very strong result.

Next May's borough council elections in Kirklees will be one of

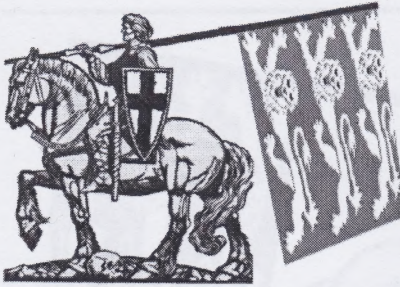


The three best parliamentary votes ever won by British racial nationalists (left to right): Martin Webster's 16.02% in 1973 in West Bromwich; Nick Griffin's 16.4% in Oldham West & Royton in 2001; Richard Barnbrook's 16.89% in Barking in 2005. Some readers may have heard that these three good looking gentlemen have something else in common...

the BNP's top targets. Cllr Exley was first elected for Heckmondwike at a by-election in August 2003 and was re-elected top of the poll at the all-out election in June 2004. Three other constituencies (and two wards from a fourth) also fall within the Kirklees Council area. All were contested by the BNP at the general election, with mixed results: 6.8% in Batley & Spen, 3.1% in the cross-border constituency of Wakefield, 3.0% in Huddersfield, and 2.9% in Colne Valley. The Huddersfield result would presumably have been a lot better had it not been for the arrest of the BNP candidate Karl Hanson, who was disowned by the party after being charged with serious drug offences two days before polling day.

The fourth and fifth best BNP results were achieved in the West Midlands. Cllr James Lloyd who won a seat on Sandwell Council in Princes End ward in 2004, achieved 9.9% in West Bromwich West, more than double John Salvage's 4.5% in the same constituency in 2001 and the 4.2% won by Nick Griffin in the December 2000 by-election. Although West Bromwich is a traditional racial-nationalist heartland, many party observers were surprised that the result here was slightly better than in the top West Midlands target seat of Dudley North, which was contested by Simon Darby, who built on

Continued on page 3



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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 21 of *Heritage and Destiny*. We make no apologies for devoting almost half of this issue to the recent UK General Election and the BNP's results in particular (in great detail). We hope all readers, including our many American subscribers will find Peter Rushmore's election analysis of interest.

It has now been 60 years since the end of World War II. For many that conflict seems like just so much ancient history. But the anniversary ceremonies and revelry of the military victors remind us, once again, that there are those who will not soon let us forget. And so, it is fair to ask: Why did we — the White peoples of the British Isles, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa go to war in the first place?

Many explanations have been offered: It was to stop dictatorship and aggression, to preserve freedom and democracy, to save the British Empire, to save little countries, to keep one country from dominating the world, etc., etc. When the filter of simple truth is applied, however, everything boils down to one single issue: the pathological desire of certain interested parties to destroy National Socialist Germany and its leader Adolf Hitler. In other words, World War II was nothing more than a war against racial-nationalism in general and Hitler in particular.

In this war, all the various interested parties—Bolsheviks, international bankers, reactionaries of all kinds, but especially Zionists—discovered that whatever differences they had paled in comparison with their common interest in destroying this man and his Cause.

Clad in a cloak of pretense, this unholy alliance promised that without Hitler there would be a better world—a world of freedom and democracy, a world without fear and want, in which good would triumph over evil.

Just how sincere their pronouncements were can best be judged by the rape, pillage, ethnic cleansing, torture, kangaroo courts, show trials and slaughter of millions throughout Europe which took place following the great "liberation" of Europe.

So, what kind of world did the victors of 1945 actually give us? Take a good look. For six decades now, they have had an opportunity to show us their world, a world without NS Germany. Just what kind of world is it? One need but look around and turn on the radio or TV, or pick up a newspaper and read the daily headlines.

For starters, they have given us an endless series of conflicts, including the Korean, Vietnam (Brits missed this one!) and 'Gulf' wars, in which countless thousands of lives were wantonly wasted. They also gave us a Cold War, with its massive expenditure and squandering of material and human resources. And they have now given us a new war in the Middle East, as part of an open-ended crusade on behalf of Israeli interests worldwide.

They have given us a world of rat-race consumerism, self-fixation, environmental devastation, pollution and race-mixing. They have altered the national demography and introduced us to the joys of integration, Affirmative Action, minority quotas, sensitivity training, Islam, Black History and —The Holocaust.

They have given us permissiveness, drugs, MTV and teen suicide. They have given us safe sex and unsafe streets and gun control (USA) or no guns at all (UK) - except guns for the criminals and gangsters that is. They have given us Rap 'music' and rape-counselling centers. They have given us "alternative lifestyles," sodomy, filth, perversion, chaos, massive crime, corruption, dumbing down and insanity of every kind.

This is the kind of world they have given us, and it constitutes an appalling indictment. In no way can we blame Hitler's NS Germany for this sort of world. They were totally opposed to all of these things, and they fought and sacrificed almost everything — including the prime of Europe's youth to prevent just such a world.

But the victors of 1945 fought to destroy their society, so that they could give us their kind of world—which is what we now have. This is what they created in World War II, and for this they must be held accountable.

The year 1945 was a defining moment, a watershed in history—the last great victory of the Old Order—which decided the kind of world we have today. Everything that is now taking place about the globe is causally linked to the outcome of that great conflict which took place over half a century ago.

This causal relationship is the underlying reality behind our present condition. And this condition can never be altered until that fact is

generally recognized and we have the moral fortitude to come to grips with it.

In reassessing our participation in the Second World war, we can come to but one conclusion: We fought on the wrong side. And the willingness to admit this simple fact is the necessary first step for any national or racial recovery.

In the USA back in 1959 there was a man who did have the courage to recognize this fact and who did realize that we had, indeed, fought on the wrong side against NS Germany during World War II. He was a former U.S. naval commander and decorated veteran of that war. His name was George Lincoln Rockwell (see pages 16-17 for part III of Martin Kerr's excellent article on GLR).

Although the military phase of the National Socialist struggle ended in 1945, the war declared by international Zionism against NS Germany in 1933 has not ended, but continues in new ways. Today this enemy in the pathological pursuit of its messianic designs—continues to wage war against us.

And so, the fight continues, but this time we have an opportunity to be on the right side in this ongoing battle. And instead of fighting against our fellow European nationalists, we can now fight side by side with them and for a New Order, not just for Europe, but for the whole Western World. Come join us in that battle.

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews are most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have.

If you are a BNP member, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting. Finally we still need your regular donations—however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.



British vets commemorate VE Day - but did they fight on the wrong side?

his 4.7% four years ago to save his deposit with 4,022 votes (9.7%). Again this was well down on last year's local council elections, where even without standing in every ward the BNP took 16% of the vote across the constituency.

Once again Dudley will be a prominent BNP target in 2006, but Mr Darby's vote illustrates a disturbing feature of the party's general election performance. While the party now seems able to poll respectably in a wide range of areas, it is proving difficult to break through to a higher level in the most promising target seats. Of the top constituencies mentioned so far, the party's private hopes were for victory or near victory in Barking and votes of 15-20% in Dewsbury and Dudley North.

Another constituency where expectations were very high was of course Keighley, contested by party chairman Nick Griffin. Along with many independent commentators, Mr Griffin assumed that this was a two horse race between the Labour incumbent Ann Cryer and himself. He must therefore have been very surprised to finish bottom of the poll, even though his vote was a respectable 4,240 (9.2%). Far from being a serious contender, Mr Griffin's vote was less than Mrs Cryer's majority, and he was quite frankly trounced by the Conservative candidate, who took 15,868 (34.3%).

Remembering his bizarre stunt at the Oldham count in 2001, it was to be expected that Mr Griffin would try to exploit the media focus on his Keighley count this year, but no one would have predicted the disgraceful nature of this year's stunt. For some peculiar reason, Mr Griffin thought it appropriate to wear an "anti-racist" wristband. Readers may be aware that the wristband phenomenon began as a commendable effort to raise money for cancer research, but has since degenerated into an unseemly circus in which every footballer, actress and pop star flaunts wristbands in support of one politically correct cause or another.

According to its creator, the black footballer Thierry Henry, the wristband flaunted by Mr Griffin is the symbol of his Stand Up Speak Up campaign against "racism" at football grounds: "all money raised goes to a fund that will be used to help to finance anti-racist groups round Europe."

One thing is certain. While further demoralising and dividing his own supporters, Mr Griffin's latest brainwave will not convert a single liberal to the BNP, in Keighley or anywhere else. The challenge in so many constituencies is to distinguish the BNP clearly from the Conservatives and others who are all wedded to some form or other of multiracial society. If we ourselves pretend to support racial integration this task will prove impossible.

In neighbouring Bradford the BNP fought three constituencies without the media hype that boosted Mr Griffin. With most of the party's campaigning effort predictably going into Keighley, the Bradford results were commendable: 7.8% for Cllr James Lewthwaite in Bradford South (by some distance the whitest constituency in the city), 6.9% for Paul Cromie in Bradford West, and 6.0% for Lynda Cromie in Bradford North.

Alongside the Kirklees and Bradford results, which now form a new BNP heartland, eight other deposits were saved across Yorkshire. Two were former coalfield constituencies in the Wakefield area: Suzy Cass won 5.6% in Pontefract & Castleford while John Aveyard took 5.3% in Normanton. Just north of Normanton in the Leeds suburb of Morley & Rothwell the well known BNP activist Chris Beverley also won 5.3%.

Three more contiguous constituencies once dominated by coal produced saved BNP deposits in South Yorkshire. Former Liberal-Democrat candidate Marlene Guest won just over 5% in Rotherham, while 5.1% was won just outside Rotherham by Nick Cass in Rother Valley and Jonathan Pygott in Wentworth.

The BNP's decision to target Sheffield, fighting all six constituencies in

the city, proved mostly unjustified. Only Chris Hartigan in Sheffield Brightside saved his deposit with 6.2%. Mr Hartigan took over a campaign which had originally been earmarked for Nick Griffin, until Brightside's MP David Blunkett resigned as Home Secretary. The five BNP candidates losing deposits in Sheffield included two party heavyweights imported from the North West and the Midlands respectively, Bev Jones who won 4% in Attercliffe and Mark Payne who polled just 1.8% in Central. One of the worst BNP results in the country was in the middle class Sheffield Hallam constituency, where Ian Senior polled only 369 votes (0.9%).

By contrast another impressive result was clocked up in another examining constituency, Barnsley Central, where Geoff Broadley was unlucky to lose his deposit with 4.9%.

Before concluding the survey of Yorkshire results with a look at the Halifax area it is time to point out some overall conclusions about the BNP performance in 2005. Supporters of current party chairman Nick Griffin have often made grand claims about Mr Griffin's personal contribution to the party's success after 2001. In contrast others, including the present writer, have stressed other factors.

Election results during and after 2001 have shown the collapse of British voters' trust in the old "two party system" of Conservative and Labour. Alongside a growth in support for the Liberal Democrats there has been a flourishing of smaller parties and independents. The UKIP and the Greens have benefited from the proportional electoral system to win European parliamentary seats, while their nationwide support, though significant, has been too evenly spread to stand a chance of winning a Westminster seat, or more than a few dozen councillors.

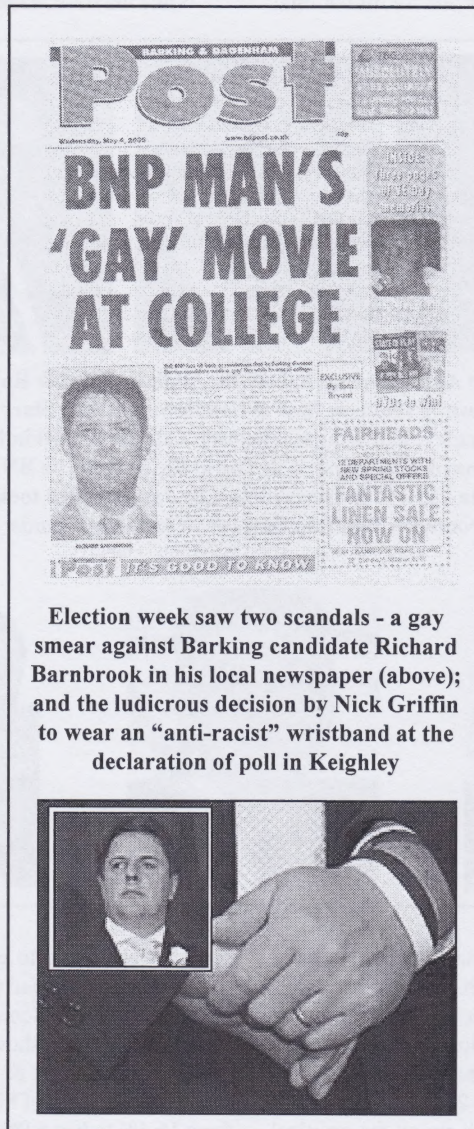
Even discounting the exceptional case of former BBC journalist Martin Bell, independents have frequently stepped up from their former fringe status to become significant players in general election contests. Anti-metrication campaigner Neil Herron twice saved his deposit (and twice defeated the BNP) in Sunderland South, polling 5.1% in 2001 and 7.1% in 2005. Reg Keys, father of a soldier killed in Iraq, won 10.3% standing against Prime Minister Blair in Sedgefield this year. Retired hospital consultant Dr Richard Taylor won the Wyre Forest seat in 2001 and retained it in 2005. His achievement was matched by Labour rebel Peter Law who snatched the ultra-safe Blaenau Gwent constituency from Labour this year.

Of course not all small parties and independents have been successful - my point is that the collapse of faith in Labour and the Tories has created a hitherto unparalleled opportunity for those outside the mainstream.

On top of this broader opportunity which they shared with other former "fringe"

candidates, the BNP has benefited massively from the increasing radicalisation of the British people on the question of race. The most successful BNP campaigns, unsurprisingly, have been in areas where racial issues are particularly acute. Some are on the frontline of open racial conflict (as in Oldham and Halifax) while others are "white flight" areas like Barking where locals have suddenly realised that multiracialism is not confined to the old East End and is spreading onto their patch.

The least successful have been in those parts of Britain which have been thoroughly colonised by non-whites (where those of the indigenous population who remain have been either cowed or seduced into acquiescence) or in other parts of our country where, almost unbelievably, the white population believes it is safe from the threat of multiracialism. The former areas have tended (until very recently) to be solidly Labour and the latter solidly Tory.



The 2005 election, as the Yorkshire survey has shown, produced a new category of constituency where the BNP polled consistently well: white working class areas which were once rock solid for Labour, in many cases effectively one party fiefdoms. Broad disillusionment with Labour and the new salience of racial issues brought a clutch of saved deposits for the BNP.

I should point out (before it is pointed out for me by angry letter writers) that none of these observations are meant to downplay the importance of strong candidates and efficient campaigns. Hard working individuals and teams make an enormous difference, as for example Steven Smith showed in Burnley. Yet the trends I have analysed here make all the difference between a BNP team banging their heads against a brick wall and pushing at an open door.

Needless to say, the most interesting and vital question is how has the BNP performed after it has made an initial breakthrough? This is the crucial test of leadership, both for the party chairman and for his national and regional officers. How have they performed at the crucial task of expanding and building on the pioneering work on the BNP's frontline?

In 2001, 2002 and 2003 three areas in the north of England formed that frontline: Halifax, Burnley and Oldham. In Halifax Adrian Marsden won a council by-election in January 2003 and was re-elected on new boundaries in 2004, when he was joined by Tory defector Geoffrey Wallace and longstanding party organiser Richard Mulhall.

So far so good. Having polled around 20% across the Halifax constituency at the 2004 elections, the BNP was set to mount a serious challenge to Labour in 2005. Yet something went wrong, in a repeat of what has become a disturbing pattern. Both Cllr Mulhall and Cllr Marsden disappeared from the roster of prospective parliamentary candidates, amid rumours of splits and disillusionment. On May 5th Cllr Wallace stood for the BNP in Halifax, polling a disappointing 6.6%, while John Gregory (a hard-line supporter of jailed Holocaust Revisionist Ernst Zundel) achieved 4% in the neighbouring Calder Valley constituency.

The jewel in the BNP's crown at the 2002 and 2003 local elections was of course Burnley. Back in 2001 Steven Smith shook the political establishment by gaining 4,151 votes (11.3%) at the General Election in Burnley. Three BNP councillors were elected in the town at the May 2002 local elections, and seven more in May 2003.

The subsequent decline of Burnley BNP has been well chronicled in Steven Smith's book - *How It Was Done* - and in previous H&D articles. This year it was obvious to all but Nick Griffin's most blinkered acolytes that the party in Burnley had gone into reverse: having fallen back from its 2002-2003 position, new candidate and council group leader Len Starr would struggle to hold on to the 2001 vote, let alone increase it.

In a desperate attempt to save face, Nick Griffin and regional organiser Bev Jones piled money and activists into Burnley, denuding other Lancashire campaigns in the process. The result was humiliation for Cllr Starr, who finished fifth with 4,003 votes (10.3%) in a constituency once predicted to be the country's first Labour-BNP marginal, where the party polled around 30% across the constituency in 2002. Cllr Starr was beaten

not only by Labour, the Liberal Democrats and an Asian Conservative but by former independent councillor Harry Brooks, who had campaigned against excessive Asian influence in the town several years ago and came out of retirement to poll 14.8%, the best 'nationalist' type result of the election outside the BNP.

Further disappointments came in the Lancashire County Council elections, where one would once have predicted several gains. The BNP finished bottom of the poll in two of the five Burnley wards and third in the other three. Only one candidate, borough councillor Sharon Wilkinson, won more than 20%, while branch organiser and leading Griffinite David Shapcott was reduced to 14% in Burnley NE. A Burnley Borough Council by-election in Bank Hall ward brought no relief: Derek Dawson - who now runs BNP TV - won 16.7%, a far cry from the party's glory days. In five of the other six Lancashire seats contested the BNP was again bottom of the poll, with 13.8% in Pendle Central the best vote.

While the BNP made headlines by winning councillors in Burnley three

years ago, the highest percentage vote in 2002 was in the Oldham ward of St James's, where Roy Goodwin finished a close second with 35%. The party achieved four other excellent votes in Oldham that year between 22.9% and 29.9%, having of course leapt to nationwide prominence at the 2001 General Election when Nick Griffin himself took 16.4% in Oldham West and local organiser Mick Treacy won 11.2% in Oldham East, and it seemed only a matter of time before we won council seats. While the left blamed us for causing the Oldham riots of 2001, allegations of 'extremism' cut little ice with the voters.

Where the left had failed to destroy Oldham BNP, Nick Griffin and the party leadership succeeded. Internal problems - entirely the personal responsibility of the party chairman - meant that the Oldham

branch was unable to go into the 2003 and 2004 elections as the same united force which had performed so well in 2002. Mr Griffin argued that the purging of "malcontents" would pay off in the long run. The 2005 debacle in Oldham showed just how wrong he was.

In Oldham West & Royton the new Oldham branch organiser Anita Corbett, a loyal ally of Mr Griffin needless to say, saw the BNP vote collapse from 16.4% to just 6.9%. Meanwhile in Oldham East & Saddleworth Mick Treacy's vote fell from 11.2% to only 4.9%, the most embarrassing lost deposit of the night.

Elsewhere in the North West there were some respectable results, but overall the party's performance west of the Pennines was a poor contrast to Yorkshire's successes. In Blackburn, where the party once won a council by-election, the beleaguered Branch organiser Nick Holt struggled to save his deposit with 5.4% after coming under sustained pressure during the campaign to donate money and activists to the doomed face-saving exercise in Burnley. His election address - like all others outside of Burnley - was of very poor quality. He even offered to pay for a better quality leaflet himself after raising almost £1,000 from local members. However Regional Organiser Bev Jones told him they did not have enough time to print it, so his money was returned. Instead he used the money to hire an aeroplane to fly over the Blackburn constituency dragging a large 'VOTE BNP' banner behind it.



BNP losers (above): Anita Corbett halved the Oldham West & Royton vote; Mick Treacy lost his deposit in Oldham East & Saddleworth; Len Starr lost votes in the top target seat of Burnley; and winners (below): Cllr Steve Batkin had another great vote in the Stoke mayoral election; Cllr David Exley won the BNP's second best parliamentary vote - 13.1% in Dewsbury; Cllr James Lloyd took 9.9% in West Bromwich West, the best result in the Midlands





From KKK to BNP: Mick Shore took 7% in the Earl Shilton Leicestershire county council ward

Similarly the campaign in Pendle - which our editor had tipped to be the highest BNP vote in the north west - saw the party poll only 6.2%. Both Pendle and Hyndburn, where former Regional organiser Christian Jackson polled a very disappointing 6.2% in an area which is just ripe for the picking, were denuded of activists and cash in favour of Burnley.

The only other saved deposit in the North West was in Ashton-under-Lyne, where the 5.5% won by former UDA and NF member Dave Jones

was only a slight advance on the 4.5% won by a virtual paper candidate in 2001. The party will have been disappointed to lose deposits in Stalybridge & Hyde, Denton & Reddish and (especially) Rossendale & Darwen, where Tony Wentworth's 3.9% was well below expectations, even after he spelled the name of his constituency wrong in his poorly printed election address (He spelled Darwen - 'Darwin' - as in the one down under!).

Regional campaign organiser Roy Goodwin, hero of St James's in the 2002 Oldham election, took just 2.9% in Blackpool South (an area where the BNP falsely claim they have massive support), while the frankly weird decision to contest the affluent Manchester suburb of Cheadle was hardly vindicated by the feeble 0.9% won by former NF political soldier Richard Chadfield. (I suspect that the BNP will find some excuse not to contest the forthcoming by-election in Cheadle, which was called after the local MP Patsy Calton died within a month of her re-election.)

No deposits at all were saved in the North East, though regional organiser Kevin Scott (who was recently told off by the BNP leadership for writing letters to H&D!) took 4.1% in Labour's inner city stronghold Tyne Bridge, which has one of the largest Asian populations in the region. Elsewhere votes of between 2.5% and 3.9% were respectable enough, but tended to bear out the theory that the BNP only makes a breakthrough when there is serious racial tension either in the constituency or nearby.

In the East Midlands the greatest news of the night for the BNP was the pathetic failure of Robert Kilroy-Silk's new Veritas party. While the permatanned media star himself easily finished ahead of the BNP in Erewash, he only just saved his own deposit, and the rest of his candidates were massacred. In this context the BNP's own modest results of between 2.4% and 3.5% were overlooked. Having come second with 26.2% in the Heanor West ward last June, the BNP would have hoped for far better than 2.6% in the Amber Valley constituency, where the Conservatives seemed to harvest most racially concerned voters, a clear setback for Nick Griffin's "moderate" strategy, which has seemed to accentuate the similarities between BNP and Conservative racial policies rather than the important differences.

The most interesting East Midlands results were in two contests for Derbyshire County Council. Mark Bailey won 13.1% in Cotmanhay, while Sarah Doyle won 12.1% in Shirebrook & Pleasley. Party stalwart Graham Tasker took 3.2% in St Mary's ward. The BNP fought eleven wards on Leicestershire County Council, scoring 11% in two of them. Among the Leicestershire candidates was ex-Klansman and former NF organiser Mick Shore, who won just 7% in the Earl Shilton ward and must now be wondering whether he got a good deal in selling his soul to Nick Griffin? Regional organiser Sadie Graham won 9.9% in the Beauville ward of Nottinghamshire County Council, but overall the East Midlands is another region which is still struggling to recover from self-inflicted wounds.

The West Midlands was a very different matter, containing three of the BNP's main target areas - Dudley, West Bromwich and Stoke. Dudley North has been mentioned earlier, and its priority status as one of the

party's major target seats may have undermined ex-councillor John Salvage's chances of saving his deposit in Dudley South. Mr Salvage still polled a creditable 4.7%. The excellent 9.9% in West Bromwich West was also mentioned earlier. Next door in West Bromwich East Carl Butler saved his deposit with 6.6%.

Stoke has been one of the great BNP success stories in recent years, so expectations were very high indeed this year, with many people even suggesting that local BNP councillor Steve Batkin could win election as Mayor. In October 2002, at the inaugural Stoke mayoral election, Cllr Batkin finished a close third with 8,213 votes (18.7%). On May 5th, with an obviously much higher turnout due to the election being held on the same day as the General Election, Cllr Batkin did very well to maintain his share of the poll with 15,776 votes (19%) but this time was fourth.

Strangely the strong mayoral vote was not matched in the parliamentary contests. In the three Stoke constituencies the BNP polled 7.8%, 6.9% and 8.7%. What this seems to illustrate is that the two round system for the mayoral election made anti-Labour voters more willing to back the BNP, knowing that their vote would not be "wasted". Some voters may also see the BNP as a viable protest option in local elections, but not a "serious" choice when it comes down to choosing a government. Next year's council elections should be an ideal opportunity for further protest votes!

Elsewhere in the West Midlands the BNP saved deposits in Warley (which includes the Asian area of Smethwick), the two Walsall seats, and two of the four seats contested in Birmingham, Yardley and Hodge Hill.

Overall the Birmingham results were nothing to write home about. The Hodge Hill vote increased only slightly from 3.4% in 2001 to 5.1% in 2005, despite the benefit one would expect the BNP to gain from massive publicity about Asian election fraud. In Northfield the BNP won 4.1% after a campaign which focused heavily on the disastrous collapse of the Rover factory at Longbridge, which is in the constituency.

In the entire south of England the only really good news for the BNP was the huge vote in Barking and the 9.3% in neighbouring Dagenham, where the candidate was the half-Turkish Lawrence Rustem. In Thurrock former councillor Nick Geri saved his deposit with 5.8%, well ahead of UKIP and a credit to the local branch.

All the other London and South Eastern seats seem to have suffered from the overwhelming concentration on the Barking campaign, which sucked in activists from across the region. In Bexleyheath & Crayford the BNP vote fell from 3.5% in 2001 (ahead of UKIP) to 2.9% this year (behind UKIP). This was another seat where the racially conscious vote rallied behind the Tories to defeat Labour. Cllr Terry Farr increased the party's vote



Controversial Jewish councillor Patricia Richardson (nee Feldman) polled 9.9% in Loughton

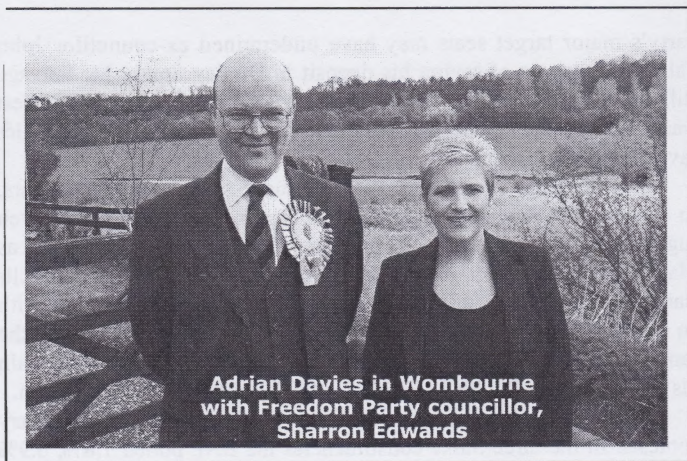
in Enfield North very slightly from 1.6% to 2.5%, as did Tony Hazel in Hayes & Harlington (from 2.2% to 2.6%).

Out on the Essex border the Tories once again cornered almost the entire white nationalist vote, with the BNP managing 3.4% in Upminster and 3% in Romford. No other candidate in London polled more than 3%, and notably there were no BNP candidates at all in the old 1990s strongholds of Newham and Tower Hamlets.

Controversial Jewish councillor Patricia Richardson and her husband Tom sat out the general election to concentrate on two Essex County Council contests but made little impact with 9.9% and 8.3% respectively. Mrs Richardson finished fourth in



Internet ranter and new Burnley organiser Dave Shapcott won 14% in his County Council seat



**Adrian Davies in Wombourne
with Freedom Party councillor,
Sharron Edwards**

an election won by the Independent Loughton Residents Association. Meanwhile in two elections for Hertfordshire County Council, in areas where the BNP had won district council elections, a massive effort was sanctioned by campaign director Eddy Butler. This produced relative disappointment with each candidate finishing bottom of the poll, gaining 9.1% and 8.3%.

Of eight parliamentary candidates across the South East and South West only one polled more than 2% - Richard Trower, who took 3% in Crawley, the constituency which covers Gatwick Airport. Thus died the dream promoted by Nick Griffin in the 1990s, when he argued that the area of most potential for the BNP was rural southern England! While it is of course important to fly the flag for the party in such areas, it is idle to pretend that they offer any hope of imminent electoral breakthrough comparable to the industrial areas of the North and Midlands.

This year's council elections excluded most of the BNP's serious target areas, which will be back on the agenda next year, as of course will London, where the borough councils hold their all-out elections. This is one of the biggest problems for the BNP, since all its London eggs seem to be in the Barking & Dagenham basket. Given the demoralisation of almost the entire London BNP, it is difficult to see a serious campaign being mounted in much of the capital - unless of course a miracle happens and the destructive influence of Tony Lecomber is removed.

Unsurprisingly the official BNP website has censored all mention of the disappointing county council results in the rest of the country. In Kent, the county most affected by the asylum fiasco of the last few years, the BNP put up five candidates and polled between 1.2% and 2.3%. Across Cheshire there were five county council candidates, including Ralph Ellis, whose recent letter in the *Sunday Telegraph* condemning racism seemed to achieve little as he finished bottom of the poll with 4.8%.

In Crewe South there was another chance to measure BNP decline. In April 2004 the party gained 385 votes (12.0%) in a Crewe South by-



**David Kerr (centre right) who polled 0.5% in East Antrim
on the 'Vote for Yourself' ticket, here meeting Bob Hoy at a
Council of Conservative Citizens event in Vienna, Virginia,
during 1997**

election. This year the share of the vote fell by more than half to 4.9% (291 votes) and the BNP was pushed to the bottom of the poll, overtaken by the Conservatives.

Fiona Woodward, the BNP's lone candidate in Northamptonshire, won 3.6% in Kingsthorpe ward, while in North Yorkshire Colin Banner was the party's standard bearer, winning 5.0% in Pateley Bridge. In West Sussex George Baldwin won a respectable 7.6% in the Ifield ward.

Racial nationalist veteran Dave Owen, a well known and controversial member of the NF "political soldier" faction during the 1980s, contested the Doncaster mayoral election for the BNP on May 5th, finishing sixth of seven candidates with 5.6%.

Outside the BNP the most impressive nationalist result was in Staffordshire, where Cllr Sharron Edwards of the Freedom Party (former deputy chairman of the BNP) came within 81 votes of winning a county council seat. Cllr Edwards won 2,360 votes (36.6%). Freedom Party leader Adrian Davies had been due to contest South Staffordshire at the General Election, but this poll was delayed following the death of the Liberal Democrat candidate. Mr Davies will now be fighting the consequent by-election (see Stop Press for details).

Apart from the Freedom Party and Burnley independent Harry Brooks (mentioned earlier) all other racial nationalist results were disappointing. The National Front contested thirteen constituencies (up from five in 2001). Their best results were 2.6% in Feltham & Heston and Newcastle North, while their worst was 0.5% in Halifax where Tom Holmes fought a brave but doomed kamikaze campaign against the BNP, who won 6.6%. The NF was gravely handicapped by lack of resources and publicity compared to the BNP, and hardly any voters would have been aware of the ideological differences between the two parties. Ironically many BNP candidates are politically closer to the NF than they are to their own leadership.

The Warwickshire North BNP candidate Michaela Mackenzie, for example, attended an NF march in Trafalgar Square a few months ago, where she was keen to assure activists of her support for traditional racial nationalist ideals.

Other BNP-NF contests had predictable results, with Terry Williams polling 1.3% in Birmingham Erdington, against 4.8% for the BNP's Sharon Ebanks (known to the Stormfront forum as Odin's Eye), although this was enough to lose the BNP their £500 deposit. Former BNP organiser Peter Shaw polled just 0.8% in Uxbridge (West London) compared to the BNP's 2.2%.

Elsewhere there were more encouraging though modest NF results for ex-BNP organiser Ian Edward in Ruislip-Northwood who polled 2.1% and for NF leader Terry Blackham who stood in the racial hot spot of Peterborough and polled 2.3%.

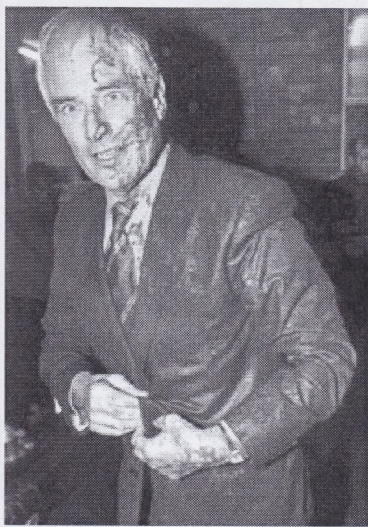
The high political cost of internal dissent, witnessed so often by the BNP, was paid by the NF in the North Tyneside mayoral election. In 2003 Robert Batten polled 2,554 votes (6.0%). In this year's much higher turnout election he took only 2,470 votes (2.9%), handicapped by the departure of former campaign organiser Ken Booth.

The NF was the only racial nationalist party brave enough to contest a seat anywhere in Manchester or Salford, notorious heartlands of violent "anti-fascism". Richard Kemp won 421 votes (1.4%) in Manchester Central, which includes the infamous Moss Side district, controlled by West Indian drug gangs.

The last remnants of the 1980s 'Official' NF stood four candidates. Graham Williamson, who was deputy chairman to Nick Griffin during the latter's leadership of the NF, stood for Third Way in Hornchurch, polling 0.8% against the BNP's 3.4%. Fellow Third Way member Dave Durant - also a former NF activist - took just 0.2% in Upminster, compared



**NF chairman Tom Holmes (left) who
polled 0.5% in Halifax, and deputy
chairman Bernard Franklin, who polled
2.0% in Lewisham East**



Veritas leader Robert Kilroy-Silk thought he was in the st after this attack by a bucket-wielding Muslim protester in Manchester - then he saw his election results!**

general election. Kilroy-Silk fancied himself as a new Mosley (1931 vintage) but proved a very poor imitation. Veritas struggled to field 66 candidates, who took 40,000 votes nationwide, averaging only 1.5%. Only one candidate saved his deposit, Kilroy-Silk himself with 5.8% in Erewash.

While the UKIP leadership would have been delighted by Kilroy-Silk's political suicide, their own results were appalling for a party that won 12 European parliamentary seats last year. Only thirty seven of the 495 candidates saved their deposits, and UKIP's 602,000 votes nationwide averaged only 2.8% per candidate - well below the BNP average of 4.3%. Only eighteen UKIP candidates defeated the BNP in head-to-head contests between the parties, but one should point out that the BNP barely ventured into UKIP's heartland areas.

The best UKIP vote was 9.6% in Boston & Skegness, followed by 7.9% in Staffordshire Moorlands, in Plymouth Devonport and in Torbay. UKIP leader Roger Knapman won 7.7% in Totnes, equalled in Louth & Horncastle.

The party had claimed one of its best results would come in the Thanet South constituency in Kent, with Mr Knapman predicting that their candidate Nigel Farage, leader of the UKIP group in the European Parliament, would get 20%. But he fell a long way short on the night with just 2,079 votes (5.04%) and only just saved his deposit.

Another UKIP deposit was saved in Arundel & South Downs, where former NF activist Andrew Moffatt won 5.4%. Mr Moffatt has recently been taken to task by his former friend and NF national organiser Martin Webster for his failure to oppose UKIP's vote in the European Parliament endorsing the repression of holocaust revisionism.

Another dismal election for the English Democrats may have sounded the death knell for the party, which has been desperate to dissociate itself from racial nationalists. Before the campaign started the ED's national organiser Steven Uncles was telling anybody who would listen that they would be fielding around 80 candidates - enough to get a free TV broadcast. However when nominations closed they had fewer than twenty! Even their one celebrity candidate, newspaper columnist Garry Bushell (who sued *Searchlight* over his alleged links with the NF's Terry Blackham) managed only 3.4% in Greenwich & Woolwich. The party's other results ranged

to 3.4% for the BNP. Mr Durant's was the lowest racial nationalist vote of the election, a distinction held in 1997 and 2001 by former Ulster NF organiser David Kerr, who this year contested East Antrim, winning 147 votes (0.5%) on the 'Vote for Yourself Dream Ticket', even though as a Shankill resident he was unable to vote for himself!

The only half-decent result won by a former NF 'political soldier' was in Brentford & Isleworth where Phil Andrews has been a longstanding community activist and councillor. Andrews polled 2.4%, more than twice the vote for the NF's Mick Stoneman, who took 1.1%.

Most pundits had expected the new Veritas party, led by MEP Robert Kilroy-Silk as a breakaway from the UKIP, to make a big impact at the

from 1.8% in Chesterfield to 0.6% in Vauxhall. Deputy chairman Christine Constable, a bitter critic of this magazine, expected a strong performance in Norwich South, where she campaigned vigorously against homosexual Tory Antony Little, but she managed only 1.1%.

Party leader Robin Tilbrook managed 1.4% in Epping Forest against the BNP's 3.9%. The EDs' own controversial Jewish candidate Ed Abrams, who polled a record low of 41 votes (0.1%) in the Hartlepool by-election last September, improved slightly in his home city of Chester, polling 0.7%.

The much-hyped Rodney Hylton-Potts, who won a television game show and entered into a grandiose electoral pact with Nick Griffin, won a minuscule 0.3% in Folkestone & Hythe on his own 'Get Britain Back' ticket.

Inevitably most of this article has concentrated on England, where the BNP and all other racial nationalist and quasi-nationalist parties concentrated almost all of their resources. However the two BNP stood two candidates in Wales and obtained respectable votes: 3.0% for party treasurer John Walker in Wrexham and 2.5% for Kevin Holloway in Swansea East.

The Scottish BNP also fielded two candidates. Walter Hamilton took 2.4% in Glasgow Central against the notorious Asian Labour MP Mohammed Sarwar, but strangely the latest BNP members' bulletin has chosen to hype the "new Scottish record vote of 3.2%" for the party's deputy chairman Scott McLean in Glasgow NE as one of the "highlights" of the election.

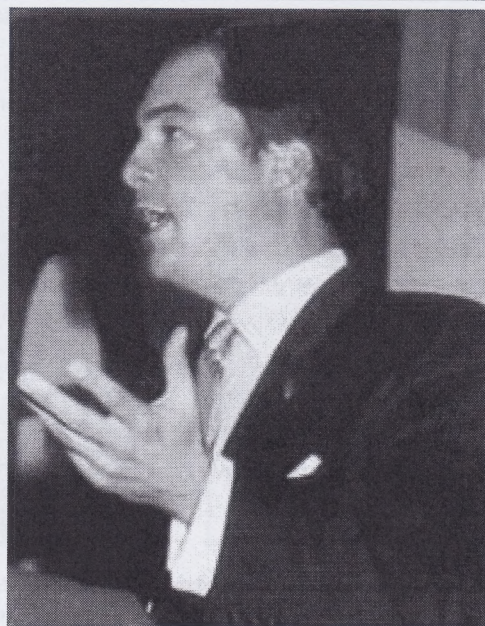
Tony Lecomber must assume his members are unaware that Glasgow NE is the Speaker's seat, and that therefore the major parties did not contest it! Even in the absence of the Liberal Democrats and Conservatives, Mr McLean's 3.2% put him sixth out of seven candidates, well behind

the SNP, Arthur Scargill's Socialist Labour Party, the Scottish Socialists and even the Scottish Unionists, a small party made up of Glasgow Rangers fans.

Elsewhere in Scotland the most welcome news was the collapse of the Scottish Socialist Party, partly due to the mysterious resignation of its leader Tommy Sheridan amid rumours of personal scandal. In 2001 the SSP won 72,500 votes (3.1%) and at the 2003 Scottish Parliament election they took a very impressive 128,000 votes



English Democrats chairman Robin Tilbrook (right - but not too far to the right) looks uncomfortable next to the BNP's Julian Lepper at a pre-election candidates' forum in Epping Forest



Nigel Farage, leader of the UKIP group in the European Parliament, won only 5.04% in Thanet South after predicting a 20% vote



All good Protestants - new Upper Bann MP David Simpson with his diverse family

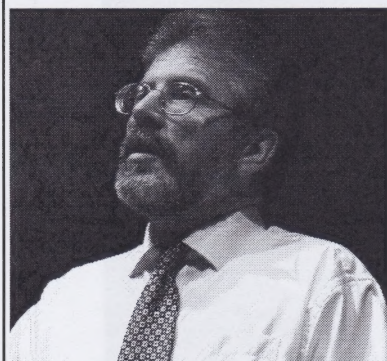
(6.8%). This year the total SSP vote tumbled to 43,500 (1.9%), a marked contrast to the success of another far left party, Respect, south of the border, which I discuss in detail at the end of this article. Other far left parties were negligible this year. The Workers Revolutionary Party fielded ten candidates, achieving only 0.2% against the BNP in Barking. Arthur Scargill's Socialist Labour Party had 49 candidates, with only their candidate against the Speaker in Glasgow NE polling respectably.

The BNP is unable to contest constituencies in Northern Ireland as it is not registered in the province. So some of their members as well as some of our readers have a soft spot for the supposedly "hardline" politics of Ian Paisley and his Democratic Unionists, who have indeed been among the toughest opponents of the IRA and their crypto-Marxist associates. They may therefore have if possible voted for them and rejoiced at the stunning success of Paisleyism at the General Election.

The DUP retained the five seats it was defending from 2001 and gained a further four, all at the expense of the rival "moderate" Ulster Unionists, who were virtually annihilated, and the overall DUP vote of 33.7% was the highest in the party's history.

The most sensational DUP gain was in Lagan Valley, where Craigavon's mayor David Simpson defeated UUP leader David Trimble. Lest any of our readers still imagine that the likes of Alderman Simpson have anything in common with us, we reproduce a photo of the new MP and his diverse family from his election leaflet. (The three children were presumably from a previous marriage?)

The Ulster Unionists - once the undisputed masters of Northern Ireland's political establishment - now have just one seat with only 17.8%



Contrasting fortunes for two of the biggest names in Ulster politics - Gerry Adams (left) increased his majority in West Belfast and saw Sinn Féin become the second largest party in the province for the first time ever. David Trimble (right) lost his parliamentary seat and saw the utter collapse of his once mighty Ulster Unionists

of the vote across the province.

Regrettably the IRA's political wing Sinn Féin had their best ever General Election, winning five seats and 24.3% of the vote - the second largest party in Ulster for the first time ever.

The message from the 2005 General Election in most of the country is that the BNP can expect a very large number of highly respectable votes in 2006, but will struggle to overcome anti-fascist resistance in what should be its most promising target areas, and in some other areas may continue to lose votes back to a reviving Tory party playing the race card yet again.

By far the biggest irony of the 2005 election is that another "extremist" party on the opposite wing of politics achieved exactly what the BNP had once hoped for. The Respect Coalition did not care

a fig about media hostility or about being labelled extreme. Its dynamic and fearless leadership concentrated on mobilising its target voters rather than appealing to a mythical middle ground. There was no way that George Galloway would waste time making feeble gestures of support for his opponents' values!

And while it had far fewer candidates than the BNP, Respect delivered the goods, winning one parliamentary seat and finishing second in three more. Galloway ousted the black Jewish Labour MP Oona King in Bethnal Green & Bow, winning 35.9% of the vote. Next door in West Ham the Trotskyist SWP activist Lindsey German finished second to Labour with 19.5%, while another Respect runner-up was Abdul Khaliq Mian in East Ham with 20.7%. The second best Respect vote nationwide was in Birmingham Sparkbrook & Small Heath, where Salma Yaqoob finished second with 27.5%.

These results neatly illustrate the strange bedfellows who make up Respect. Galloway is an old-style Labour MP, once a fellow-traveller with Communism, now a fellow-traveller with Islamic fundamentalism. German is a veteran of the Socialist Workers Party, one of the weirdest sects on the farthest left fringe of British politics, whose greatest success until now was in organising the Anti-Nazi League. Mian came up through the Newham Muslim Alliance, a coalition of leaders from 25 mosques across the borough, while Yaqoob headed the Stop the War Coalition in Birmingham and, like Mian, supports the usual range of Islamic fundamentalist positions which would normally be anathema to the trendy left.

Of Respect's 26 candidates nationwide, nine retained their deposits, including Councillor Oli Rahman who won 16.8% in Poplar & Canning Town (once a BNP target seat). Yet alongside these very strong votes there were several pathetic performances on the more usual far left pattern. In Dorset South the party won only 0.5%. In Neath they took 0.7% against their old ANL comrade Peter Hain.

Tragically the scene of Respect's greatest triumph was Bethnal Green & Bow, once the heart of East End racial nationalism. One reporter covering the constituency discovered that most local white working class voters were not going to take part in the election and commented that no one seemed to speak for them.

Let the BNP once again be the party that speaks for them, not only in London but across Britain. Only a newly united BNP, focused on a clear policy statement that decisively rejects the multiracial experiment, will be worthy of their support and worthy of the name British National Party.

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England

Editor's note: We reproduce this article with acknowledgments to Spearhead magazine, which published an earlier and abridged version of this article in its June 2005 edition. Spearhead is available from PO Box 2471, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 4DT.



Respect candidate Salma Yaqoob - not a champion of trendy liberal values!

BNP now England's sixth largest party?

The May 2005 issue of the BNP member's bulletin – *British Nationalist* – of which a copy is kindly passed onto me each month – leads with a story entitled “BNP moves up to fourth”. Fourth of what I don't know – but they are certainly not Britain's fourth largest party – which of course is what they are now claiming. Tony Lecomber's reasoning for this is that because the BNP beat the UK Independence Party and the Green Party in more seats than they beat the BNP that now makes the BNP number four!

However, if any H&D reader looks at the voting figures a bit more closely a much different picture emerges. So let's look at the facts – not Lecomber propaganda. Fact: The BNP put up 119 candidates and took 192,746 votes (not the 194,685 claimed on the BNP website). Fact: The UKIP polled 611,423 votes with 495 candidates. Fact: The Green Party took 280,330 votes with 202 candidates.

So clearly the BNP achieved a higher average vote per candidate (1,623 votes compared with 1,235 for UKIP and 1,387 Green) but it also did not have the organizational resources or money to field as many candidates as the UKIP and Greens, both of which have a membership of over 10,000 (compared to the BNP's 4-5,000).

The BNP ran candidates in those areas that offered the best prospects (they studied the Euro 2004 results and mainly ran candidates in those areas where the vote was above 8%). If the BNP had put up many more candidates and covered a bigger area – as it did in last year's Euro elections – they would inevitably have received a much lower average vote. It is very unlikely that the BNP could have won as many votes as the UKIP or Greens with the same number of candidates.

At the local County Council elections too the BNP's coverage was much more restricted. The BNP ran only forty five candidates nationwide compared to the Greens' who ran 604 (one quarter of all seats) and UKIP almost 100 local election candidates. By these criteria alone, the UKIP and Greens are both much larger than the BNP. But then there are factors like the number of Euro MPs each party has. UKIP won twelve, Greens two, BNP have none. Or the number of GLA seats each party has. The UKIP won two, the Greens have two, BNP have none. Or local councillors? The Greens have around eighty, the UKIP have about twenty five and the BNP have twenty two.

Taking it one step further, seeing the far left-wing party Respect, elected one MP – George Galloway in East London – does that make them a bigger party than the BNP – who have no MPs? I would suggest no – the BNP is the bigger party taking everything into account, but Respect is not far behind now at number seven.

In addition to its relatively small number of candidates – two in each country – the BNP has hardly any presence at all in Scotland and Wales. In Scotland the Scottish National Party and Scottish Socialist Party are well ahead of the BNP, pushing them into eighth

place north of the border. In Wales Plaid Cymru rank well ahead of the BNP who are just number nine there, behind the Forward Wales Party and the Socialist Labour Party. In Northern Ireland the BNP has less than twenty members and is not even registered as a political party (even the tiny National Front is registered there!), so it could not run candidates even if it wanted to.

So the BNP's claim to be Britain's (not even England's) fourth party, like its predictions of winning some second places in the polls and possibly even electing an MP in Barking and a mayor in Stoke-on-Trent, are very wishful thinking and just an attempt to

prove to its gullible new members that all their hard work and donations during the campaign were not in vain!

It is true the BNP votes in all but four seats went up compared to 2001. But a comparison with the votes from the 1970s is also interesting. The National Front, which was Britain's largest nationalist party during that period, ran candidates in the General Elections of 1970, February and October 1974 and May 1979. In 1970, shortly after they were formed the NF ran ten candidates and received a tiny vote. In February 1974, they ran 54 candidates, and took 76,865 votes, which was about 0.2% of the national poll and an average of 1,423 per candidate. In October that year, the NF ran 90 candidates who polled 113,843 votes, 0.4% of the number of votes nationally, an average of 1,265 per candidate. In 1979 the NF which by then had a membership of over 15,000 ran 303 candidates who took 191,719 votes, a similar total to what the BNP achieved in May 2005, although it only represented 0.6%

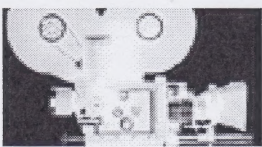
of those who voted, compared to the BNP's 0.74%.

Looking at these facts and figures the BNP is not really much stronger electorally than the NF was at the end of the 1970s, and has a much smaller membership. While it is beyond dispute that the 1970s NF was indeed England's fourth party, it should be remembered that the NF never managed to elect a single local councillor – the BNP elected over twenty.

Mr Lecomber's claim that the BNP has advanced to become “the fourth party in British politics” does not stand up. One can define such a description in different ways, and Mr Lecomber characteristically shifts his terms to suit his argument. Are we talking about total nationwide support – in which case UKIP and the Greens are far bigger – or are we talking about the strong localised support required to win domestic elections on our first-past-the-post system, in which case Respect and even the Greens again are bigger. Let's try to keep a sense of proportion!

Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire





Movie Review: *Kingdom of Heaven*

Released April 2005, 20th Century Fox, Running time 144 minutes. Rated PG-15. Now available on DVD

After countless supporting roles, including such classics as *Black Hawk Down*, *Troy* and *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, the oddly named Orlando Bloom (who may or may not be one of the tribe) finally graduates to leading man status in this would be blockbuster. Alas, while he certainly looks good, he doesn't possess the acting range to carry this sprawling epic.

Director Ridley Scott is certainly up to the gargantuan task, having romped through similar territory in the Oscar-winning *Gladiator*. Unfortunately, the screenplay - by first-timer William Monahan - makes heavy work of a brutal history lesson set against the turbulent backdrop of the Crusades.

French blacksmith Balian (Bloom) mourns the loss of his wife and young son, tormented by the religious conviction that his wife's suicide will condemn her to hell. Consumed by grief, Balian meets Godfrey of Ibelin (Liam Neeson), an esteemed baron to ailing King Baldwin of Jerusalem (Edward Norton), who has dedicated his life to the pursuit of lasting peace in the Holy Land.

Godfrey shocks Balian by claiming him as his illegitimate son. The nobleman entreats the blacksmith to accompany him on a sacred mission. Balian at first turns him down. But then changes his mind after killing a local priest who had been tormenting him about his wife's suicide - telling him she won't go to Heaven and all that. Balian has to leave his village in a hurry and goes after his father who is now 'en route' back to Jerusalem. They don't get very far before they are attacked by French soldiers who are looking to arrest Balian for the murder of the priest.

Godfrey is mortally wounded in the fight that follows - which is probably the best fight scene I've seen since Mel Gibson and his young sons took on and defeated the Redcoats in *The Patriot* (reviewed in H&D #5). Then the movie goes all 'PC'. Godfrey's group which includes a Negro and a German, who both fight til the death - the German with an arrow through his neck still hacks away

at the French soldiers before finally dying - and the Negro, who would make Mike Tyson look soft seems to kill half the French by himself, before he too sadly meets his maker. However the 'good guys' win through and Balian goes on to inherit his father's title and land in the city where Christians, Muslims and Jews achieve an uneasy coexistence (sounds a bit like Blackburn!).

Bound to serve his king, Balian watches in horror as ambitious anti-Muslim French lord - Guy de Lusignan (Marton Csokas) - rises to power and goads the Muslim leader Saladin (Ghassan Massoud) into declaring war on the Christians (after Saladin's sister amongst others had been beheaded by the anti-Muslim faction).

It seems the Christians were split into two main groups. Firstly the ones who wanted peace with the Muslims and who wished to live in a nice multi-racial/cultural Jerusalem (these are the 'good guys' that include Balian and what's left of his merry band). Then there are the ones who hate the Muslims and want to kill them all, mainly for religious reasons (these are the 'bad guys' who include the Templar Knights and ultra Roman Catholic nuts - who would make Derek Holland seem almost normal!).

While the citizens of Jerusalem prepare for conflict, Balian strives for peace, aided by the king's second-in-command Tiberias (Jeremy Irons) and sultry Princess Sibylla (Eva Green). Alas he fails and Saladin's massive army attacks the city.

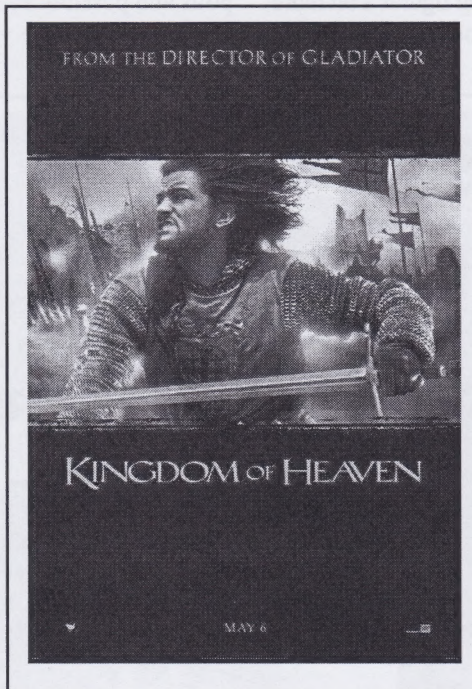
Again, the battle scenes are some of the best I've watched since Mel Gibson and his Scots army clashed with the 'nasty English' in *Braveheart* (see H&D #10). They are awesome, as our American readers would say, and make up for some of the long boring bits in the middle of the movie.

After many days fighting the battle ends in stalemate. Saladin agrees to let what's left of the Christians live and leave the city unharmed - if he can have Jerusalem. Balian agrees as it's his only way out alive.

He returns to his old village in France (I guess the killing of the priest is all forgotten about now!) and takes up his old position as blacksmith again. When English Crusaders ride through they ask Balian the way to the Holy Land. "Carry on down that road, as far as you can, until the people no longer speak Italian - then you're in the Holy Land", replies Balian.

Kingdom of Heaven lives up to its billing as a sword and sandals epic. However, we have seen this all before in *Troy* and *Alexander* and more obviously *The Lord of the Rings*. But is it worth the entrance fee to your local cinema? In your humble editor's opinion - yes - but only just. With all the trademarks of a lavish historical epic, this movie lacks one important thing - a convincing hero - bring back Mel Gibson!

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire



Godfrey and his knights prepare to do battle against the French soldiers who were trying to arrest his son Balian

Obituary: J.B. Stoner, 1924-2005

J.B. Stoner, one of the elder statesmen of the White Nationalist movement in the U.S., died of complications from pneumonia at a nursing home in Georgia on April 24. He was 81 years old.

Jesse Benjamin Stoner, Jr. - known to friends and foes alike simply as "J.B." - was born at the foot of Lookout Mountain in Georgia in 1924. At age two he was afflicted with polio, which left him with a lifelong limp and rendered him ineligible for military service in World War II. In 1942, at age eighteen he rechartered a dormant chapter of the Ku Klux Klan in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

This began his career as a White Nationalist activist, a calling which he would continue until the moment of his death. After working for a while in Washington, D.C., on the staff of hardline segregationist Sen. Theodore Bilbo (Democrat, Mississippi), he returned to Georgia to form his own political party.

It was called the Stoner Christian Anti-Jewish Party, and the most memorable plank in its platform called for legislation that would make "being a Jew . . . a crime punishable by death." Even as a young man J.B. was outspoken in his beliefs and this was a characteristic that would last his whole life.

In 1957, the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party merged with the Law and Constitution Party to form the United White Party, which would subsequently be known as the National States Rights Party. It was as the NSRP's spokesman and most-public figure that J.B. would first gain national notoriety. In 1963, Lyndon Baines Johnson, a White race-traitor from Texas and Vice President of the United States, became President upon the death of President John F. Kennedy, who was apparently the victim of a Marxist assassin. Almost immediately, Johnson began an assault upon the White political and social power structure of the Southern states, an arrangement which had defended the rights of White Southerners since the end of the Civil War a century earlier. J.B. and the NSRP were at the forefront of the above-ground resistance struggle to the Federal invasion, which some called the "Second Reconstruction."

J.B. made countless speeches at both public and private gatherings, always urging resistance to anti-White efforts using the strongest and most vehement language. He was a popular and effective speaker, and the force of his rhetoric and his passion sometimes moved members of the audience to take direct action against the enemies of the White race. In St. Augustine, Florida, in 1964, an anti-Black riot by White people erupted following a Stoner speech. The authorities said that they felt that it was Stoner's impassioned defense of White rights that had sparked the violence. Such activity made him as unpopular with anti-White elements as he was beloved in White Nationalist circles.

J.B. also ran for public office on numerous occasions, always running on an extremely hardline racist platform. He ran for governor of Georgia in 1970, losing to Jimmy Carter. The leftist *New York Times* was so outraged by his candidacy that it refused to print his vote totals the day after the election. In 1972, he ran for the U.S. senate, in a controversial campaign in which he won a ruling from the Federal Communications Commission allowing him to use the word "nigger" in his TV advertisements. Two years later, he ran for lieutenant governor, winning 10 percent of the total vote (73,000 votes), which was probably close to 20 percent of the White vote.

J.B. was also an attorney. Many of his clients were Klansmen and other White militants who had run afoul of the efforts of the Federal government to break the will of Southern Whites. The most notable of these was James Earl Ray, the man convicted of killing the notorious Negro rabble-rouser Martin Luther King.

In addition to these high profile activities, J.B. also maintained some contact with underground resistance cells fighting Federal tyranny. Although he was clearly too frail and infirm to take an active role in such activity, Federal and extra-Federal authorities (such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith) felt that he had colluded with the underground. Specifically, they charged that he had "encouraged" them. No evidence was produced to back up such charges until 1980. A jury, relying on highly suspect testimony from an informer, convicted J.B. of conspiring to bomb an empty Black church in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1958. No one was injured in the explosion, and the damage to the church was minimal. Upon his conviction, J.B. himself went underground for five months. Eventually he turned himself in, and served three-and-a-half years in prison. During his imprisonment he was regarded as a martyr by White Nationalists throughout the world, who adopted the slogan "Free J.B. Stoner!" as a battle-cry.



J.B. Stoner beneath the NSRP banner

Upon his release, he began a new campaign with the theme "Thank God for AIDS!" A deeply religious man, J.B. felt that AIDS was an instrument of divine retribution aimed at the enemies of White people. In defense of this controversial thesis, he pointed out that the overwhelming majority of AIDS victims were Blacks, race-mixers, intravenous drug-users, prostitutes (male and female), homosexuals and bisexuals, all of whom he considered as hostile to a healthy White society.

Throughout his career, J.B. was subject to sniping criticisms by White racists who felt that they were more refined and sophisticated than Stoner was, and who found his approach crude and vulgar. In point of fact, in his personal life he was an educated and gracious Southern gentleman. J.B. felt that it was his mission to give voice to the thoughts on Race that tens of millions of White Americans secretly held, but were too intimidated to voice openly. He hoped that by his example the broad masses of racially-aware Whites would find the courage of their convictions.

J.B. was unfazed by setbacks, and kept his combative spirit and his faith in his Race until his death. Last fall, a reporter from the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* tracked J.B. Stoner down to a Georgia nursing home, where he was bed-ridden and partially paralyzed following a stroke. He told the reporter that there was nothing in his life for which he wished to apologize. Rather, he said, he wished his health would allow him to march out of the nursing home so that he could resume his career in defense of the White race.

"History is written by the victors; you win it, you write it," he noted. "Society has changed. It was changed by defeat - defeat of the White people against race-mixing."

But J.B. Stoner was never defeated. He went down fighting, and the world is a better place thanks to his struggle.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia.

National Vanguard: Our Cause Reborn

a statement by Kevin Alfred Strom

Recent events within the National Alliance have rapidly come to a head, and this letter is meant to fill you in on what the latest developments are. A Declaration, which scores of leading activists signed nationwide demanding fundamental change at the top of the National Alliance, was rejected out of hand by Erich Gliebe and Shaun Walker.

Gliebe and Walker refused to accept the Declaration, address any of the serious issues raised, or engage in dialogue with the reformers. Instead, they immediately labeled the dissent a "coup," launched a vile personal smear campaign, and expelled all of the Alliance's activist cadre. Ironically, Erich Gliebe has since resigned his Chairmanship in favor of Shaun Walker. (This changes nothing, by the way: Gliebe and Walker still jointly control the Board, with no oversight or checks and balances.)

Given the unreasonable nature of the Gliebe-Walker cabal's "response," the membership of the National Alliance is left with no option other than to reconstitute the organization under a new name — National Vanguard — with accountable organizational norms and a leadership in tune with the membership and willing and able to facilitate their hard work.

This bold, exciting initiative will allow the members to build an organization that provides stability, coherence and relevance in keeping with the new demands of a new century.

Our new organization, National Vanguard, is being formed now. A number of key activists nationwide will form a Board of

Directors and in the coming weeks issue new bylaws taking into account the concerns of members. The new BOD will also institute a leadership structure that is flexible, accountable, and effective. In the meantime, *American Dissident Voices* will continue to appear on NationalVanguard.org, and that site will continue to function as a source for news and updates on the new organization.

Individual units will continue to function as before. Unit Coordinators (UCs) should hold an information meeting for members as soon as possible to explain the recent changes. A leadership brief has been prepared and will be sent to all UCs containing vital information to present to members. UCs should also have membership applications on hand at their meeting. UCs are urged to contact Regional Coordinators (East - Rich Lindstrom; Midwest - Aaron Collins; West - Roger Williams) with any questions about this vital task.

All members of the National Alliance in sympathy with the Declaration are asked to send in applications for National Vanguard membership, available at our website- www.nationalvanguard.org, as soon as possible, to: **National Vanguard, Post Office Box 5145, Charlottesville VA 22905**

National Vanguard is a forward-looking organization, and as such is not interested in gratuitous gossip or mudslinging against the National Alliance. Those few people who choose to remain with the rump of the organization are likely to join National Vanguard when the dust settles, and all members are asked to keep that in mind: kindness and magnanimity should be our watchwords.

Similarly, National Vanguard is not an "anti-Shaun Walker club" open to anyone simply opposed to the old NA leadership. National Vanguard is a new organization and has no desire to engage in "turf wars" or carry the baggage of past conflicts.

These are exciting times, and with hard work and determination National Vanguard will succeed in its mission.

Editor's note: The majority of British based National Alliance members - including myself - have crossed over to the new National Vanguard organization. I urge any others who have not decided what to do yet, to give Kevin Strom - whom I have known since 1993 and have the greatest respect for - your utmost support.

National Vanguard are also publishing a 32-page tabloid newspaper - which will be called 'V'. The first issue - August 2005- is due out in late July.



Kevin Strom (right) with John Tyndall at David Duke's Euro 2004 conference in New Orleans



Book Review:

Hateland by Bernard O'Mahoney

Published by Mainstream Publishing Company, 7 Albany Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3UG. April, 2005, ISBN 1-84018-796-4. Softback, 336pp. Available from Mainstream Publishing Company, 7 Albany Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3UG, for £9.99 + p&p, or from www.mainstreampublishing.com

Bernard O'Mahoney is becoming quite the writer now. *Hateland* is his fourth major book, coming after *Essex Boys*, *The Dream Solution*, *Wannabe in My Gang?* and *Soldier of the Queen* (which is mainly about his experiences in the British Army, which on duty in Northern Ireland).

When I first contacted O'Mahoney about reviewing *Hateland* for H&D he was very defensive; first of all saying he did not care if I wrote a hostile review of it. I replied explaining that H&D reviews many books written by opposition authors and we would review it fairly as we have done with previous books even if we disagreed wholeheartedly with its contents. O'Mahoney e-mailed me back almost straight away to tell me he had "kicked more Reds' heads in than me". As I've never kicked any Reds' heads in, as far as can remember, he is most certainly correct in his statement!

After reading *Hateland* over a period of about a week, I felt very sad. It is a very disturbing book, written by a very angry man.

At first I put the book away and thought to myself nope, there's no way I'll review it for H&D. Then a few days later I had second thoughts. Well the guy was good enough to send me a free copy for review - unlike a lot of 'opposition' writers, so what the heck I'll write a short review of it and give it a plug, then if our readers want to go out and buy it, they can make up their own minds.

Bernard O'Mahoney is the son of Irish-Catholic immigrants. He spent most of his young life in the West Midlands, near to Wolverhampton - an area I knew well. In chapter 2; he says:



left to right: Ray, Del Boy, 'Adolf', and Bernard on a BNP 'away day' in 1990

I never felt English growing up, although I suppose I never felt properly Irish either. ...I was a so-called 'plastic paddy' (the less-than welcoming Irish term for people born in England of Irish parents).

Young Bernard suffered both violence and anti-Irish abuse at school, and more violence and more abuse from his drunken Irish father at home - as did his mother who took many a cruel beating

from him. Of course this is not an uncommon occurrence and happens almost everywhere in Britain's sub-working class communities, although it does seem to happen more often amongst 'plastic paddy' families.

Whether this constant violence and abuse in his early years affected how he turned out later in life, only Bernard - and/or perhaps a good shrink will know? What we do know though, through reading the book is his whole life centred around violence in one form or another.

Although never really an Irish Republican - let alone an IRA supporter, Young Bernard was certainly sympathetic to their cause. He says, again in chapter 2;

I suppose my gut instincts were certainly pro-republican, and I did have a sense of northern Irish Catholics being underdogs, through I can't say I had any real political consciousness.

This makes it even more amazing that he would go to join; a) the British Army and fight Irish Republicanism in Northern Ire-

land and b) join the Loyalist/extreme right-wing movement here on the mainland and attack pro-Republican marches!

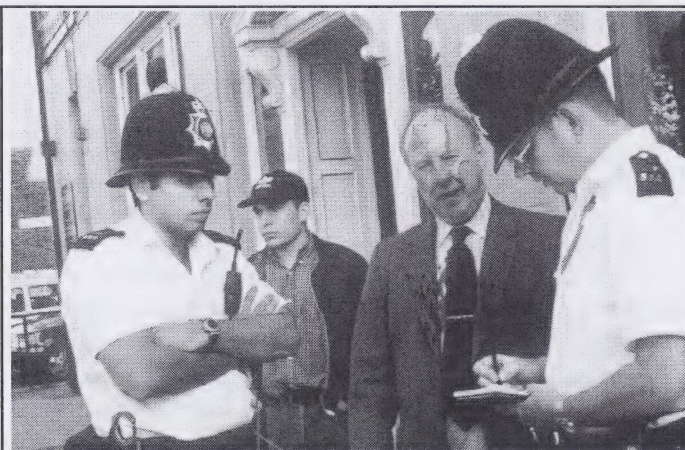
In fact right at the beginning of the book in chapter 1 Bernard goes on about attending a BNP meeting in the Arnos Grove area of north London, along with his longstanding buddy 'Adolf' (another very confused 'plastic paddy'). As it happens the former BNP chairman John Tyndall was all set to address the meeting, which was to be held in a room above a public house.

However according to Bernard just as Tyndall had started speaking the pub landlord (another Irishman!) burst into the room and told them (the BNP) to "piss off - or he would call the Police". Tyndall agreed to call off the meeting and tried to leave the room. Bernard and Adolf (who had locked the door) told Tyndall, "Carry on with the meeting in here. You're not going to let some f**king paddy tell you what to do, are you." Tyndall told Bernard to open the door and when he refused he tried to open it himself.

A fight then broke out and Bernard got Tyndall in a headlock. Tyndall's minder(s) did not help. Eventually he let Tyndall go and after more abuse, Tyndall and his followers were allowed to leave the room to carry on the meeting outside in a nearby park.

Interesting story eh? I've been in the movement now since 1977 but I've never heard that story before. So I e-mailed John Tyndall to see if it was true. Surprise surprise he said no - not a word of it. So whose telling porkies then? I'll leave it to you the reader to work that one out after I quote another couple of classic lines from this very sad and disturbing book.

In chapter 2 young Bernard, only thirteen years old is out and



David Copeland during his brief BNP membership, shown here in the background after a vicious red attack in Stratford, east London, when John Tyndall and his wife Valerie were assaulted. Bernard O'Mahoney later conned Copeland into corresponding with him from his prison cell.

about in Wolverhampton city centre. He joins up with a group of NF skinheads who are racially abusing any non-whites than happen to walk their way. They give him an NF sticker before they go their separate ways. According to Bernard;

Later, I rang the London number on the sticker. An answering machine informed me I'd telephoned the headquarters of the National Front. The man's voice asked me to leave my name, address and telephone number, which I did.

OK, so what you may well ask? Well remember this is 1973. Answering machines didn't start to appear in Britain until 1983/84 and you can bet on Derek Holland's Rosary Beads that the NF were not one of the first offices to get one!

In chapter 7, the not so young Bernard - it's now 1984 - is at a BNP meeting in the Friends Meeting House opposite Euston Station in north London (older readers of H&D, who were active in the BNP/NF in the 80's will know this venue well). Here he meets our old friend Tony Lecomber (who was calling himself Tony Wells then, as according to Adolf, he thought 'Lecomber' sounded Jewish). They were planning to ambush a left-wing group called 'Red Army Faction' (we must assume Bernard means Red Action, as the Red Army Faction was a German terrorist group which had no British members) who would be passing through Kings Cross Station, after being on a march in south London.



Bernard (right) with his friend Colin start their South African vacation

I'll leave it to Bernard to explain what happened next;

After the usual rabble-rousing speeches, about 20 of us waited around for the encounter with the reds. A BNP 'spotter' who was following them from south London rang on a mobile phone to say they'd just got on a train heading for Kings Cross.

Again OK, so what, what's wrong with that? Well remember this is now 1984 and mobile phones did not start to arrive in Britain until 1989/90 and even then they were massive, can you really imagine a BNP 'spotter' carrying one of those things around!

So what does this tell us? Either a) Young Bernard has a very bad memory, or b) he's writing a load of codswallop! I'll leave it to you to fathom that one out. Whether Bernard just has a phobia about phones I don't know and other readers will probably be able to find many more factual mistakes and blatant lies throughout the rest of the book.

As I said at the beginning of this review, *Hateland* is a very sad and disturbing book. Not just because of the factual errors, but the story itself. It's the story of a young man who does not really know who he is, what he really believes in or what he wants out of life. Bernard certainly has a very interesting life story to tell. From his time as a British soldier, serving in Northern Ireland. Meeting the local anti-Catholic Ulster Defense Regiment (UDR) and falling in love with one of their female soldiers. Wanting to join the UDR and live in Ulster after his spell as a regular comes to an end. However it ends badly after in-law problems and he's shipped back to Old Blighty.

Then he's off to live in South Africa to avoid a jail sentence here. He works as a security guard among some of the most racist people in the world! However another unhappy ending - he's about to get deported, but Oh well I'm giving too much away - you might not buy the book! From there our hero goes on to infiltrate the British KKK; gets into a long correspondence with Nazi nail-bomber David Copeland (although poor David is under the impression that Bernard is a young girl called Patsy - it gets too complicated - don't ask please!) and then becomes a doorman at some of the toughest clubs in Essex. Where he gets to meet and make friends with lots of nice non-White people.

Of course our hero buries his racist past and although he would never think of himself as a liberal or leftie, he becomes a supporter of Britain's multi-racial/cultural society.

There is much more in the book, which I don't have space to cover and I will have to leave it up to you to decide whether you go out and buy a copy or not. Oh yes some people already have as I personally witnessed myself while on vacation in Ibiza (Spain) during the middle of June. While doing a spot of sunbathing by the hotel pool I looked up and noticed that one of my fellow sun worshippers was reading a copy of *Hateland*. I was very tempted to get up and ask him what he thought of it, however a group of young ladies from Cardiff arrived at the pool and camped out right next to me and I got somewhat distracted. By the time I got round to looking for the *Hateland* reader, it was too late he had packed up and gone.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire



Bernard passing out at Catterick barracks in 1979

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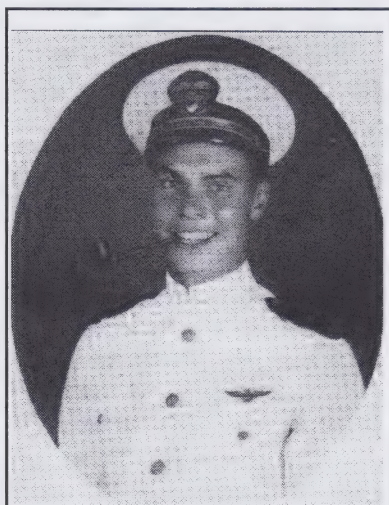
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George Lincoln Rockwell and the American Nazi Party - Part III

Although it would last some ten years, Rockwell's first marriage was not particularly happy. He had assumed - quite reasonably - that the marriage would be a traditional one, with both husband and wife filling their distinct but complementary roles. Judith, however, had other ideas: she was infected with what today is known as "feminism," that is, the notion that outside of some minor anatomical differences, men and women are essentially identical, and that consequently both genders have identical roles to fill in society. Although the two quarrelled frequently, for his part Rockwell tried to make the marriage work. Divorce was rarer and harder to obtain in those days, and so the two stayed together for nearly a decade, and had three daughters (Bonnie, Nancy and Phoebe-Jean). Eventually, however, they split, with Rockwell agreeing to pay alimony and child support.

In 1953, while stationed with the Navy in Iceland, Rockwell met Thora Hallgrimmson. She was a stunning Nordic beauty from one of the most powerful and prestigious Icelandic families. They married in October, 1953, and honeymooned in Bavaria, where they spent time at Adolf Hitler's famous Berchtesgaden retreat. This marriage also produced three children (Lincoln Hallgrimmur, Jeannie and Evelyn). It lasted until the early days of the American Nazi Party, when the dangers and stresses of Rockwell's political career overwhelmed the bonds of matrimony.

But all that lay in the future as Rockwell considered what to make of his life after the War. Drawing upon his talents as an artist and illustrator, he worked at various mundane jobs, mostly in publishing and commercial art. In 1947, he enrolled at the Pratt Institute for Commercial Art in Brooklyn. The next year he entered a nationwide contest sponsored by the New York Society of Illustrators, and won first prize — \$1,000.00 - for an ad he drew for the American Cancer



Rockwell the young naval aviator

Society. Yet despite his gradual success in the workaday world, Rockwell was dissatisfied with his life. When the Navy called him back to duty in September, 1950, to serve in the Korean War, he was relieved. Rockwell spent most of the war in Southern California, training Navy and Marine pilots in ground support tactics. It was here that he underwent what he called his "political awakening," which eventually led to his career as a National-Socialist and heir to Adolf Hitler.



George Lincoln Rockwell, who first tried to promote national socialism indirectly, later founded the American Nazi Party

Rockwell had become an enthusiastic supporter of the movement to draft General Douglas MacArthur as the Republican presidential candidate for the 1950 election. In his off-duty hours, he attended various rightwing political gatherings and made contact with people involved

in the draft MacArthur movement. He shared the general feeling with these people that the U.S. had drifted too far to the left, both politically and socially, and that the Washington establishment was insufficiently vigilant in guarding the country against Communist infiltration. They felt that a strong authoritarian, anti-communist figure such as MacArthur was needed to set America back on the right track.

Some of the contacts he made, however, were more than just the garden variety of rightwing Republican types. In his autobiography, Rockwell recounts the following incident:

I read a letter in the San Diego Union from a woman who lamented that no one would help her get a MacArthur rally going. I

called the lady and offered her what help I could give. She was very grateful, and invited me to the little cottage where she lived in retirement with her husband.

I started to tell her all the things I thought could be done, but she smiled with a patient, sad smile and stopped me.

"No," she said, "you can't get a hall so easy, even if you pay. They won't rent you one!"

"What do you mean!" I burst - "WHO won't rent you one?"

"She took a deep breath, looked pained - and then said, "The Jews."

"The Jews!" - came out of me involuntarily. "What have the Jews got to do with it? What do they care whether you get a hall or not?"

"They hate MacArthur!" she said . . . (TTTW, pp. 135)

The conversation which followed proved to be Rockwell's introduction into the American nationalist movement. A sceptic by nature, he was far from convinced of the accuracy of the terrible things that the woman said about the Jews. Before he left, she gave him some literature, including copies of the anti-Semitic newspaper *Common Sense*. Rockwell subsequently investigated the charges made against the Jews in this material: that they were behind the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917 and that they were involved in Communist treason in the U.S.; that they promoted race-mixing for White people while maintaining their own ethnic purity; that they fostered all manner of cultural and social degeneracy. To his astonishment, he found that these accusations were supported by documentary evidence available to the public in any library. Inevitably, his curiosity and research led him to seek out a copy of Adolf Hitler's book, *Mein Kampf*. In a now-famous passage in *This Time the World* he tells what happened next:

I hunted around the San Diego book-shops and finally found of a copy of Mein Kampf hidden away in the rear. I bought it, took it home, and sat down to read. And that was the end of one Lincoln Rockwell, the "nice guy" - the dumb "Goy" - and the beginning of an entirely different person.

Mein Kampf was like finding part of me. . . In Mein Kampf I found abundant "mental sunshine" which bathed all the grey world suddenly in the clear light of reason and understanding. Word after word, sentence after sentence, stabbed into the darkness like thunderclaps and lightning bolts of revelation, tearing and ripping away more than thirty years of darkness. . . I was transfixed, hypnotized. I could not lay the book down without agonies of impatience to get back to it. I read it walking to the squadron, I took it into the air and read it lying on the chart-board while I automatically gave the instructions to the other planes circling over the desert. I read it crossing the Coronado Ferry. I read it into the night and the next morning. . . How could the world not only ignore such a book, but damn it and curse it and hate it and pretend that it was a plan for "conquering the world" - when it was the most obvious and rational plan for SAVING the world ever written? . . .

I re-read it and studied it some more. Slowly, bit by bit, I began to understand. I realized that National Socialism, the iconoclastic world-view of Adolf Hitler, was the doctrine of scientific racial idealism, actually a new "religion" for our times. (TTTW pp.154-155)

It was, indeed, the end of one Lincoln Rockwell and the birth of an entirely new person.

Although from that moment on Rockwell considered himself as a National Socialist, he did not immediately identify himself as such to the world. Proceeding cautiously and methodically, he explored every option and possibility that he could find to promote National-Socialism under the cover of the American conservative movement. At the time, he considered such an approach to be prudent and well-advised; later, after openly raising the Swastika banner, he derided the covert approach as sneaky and cowardly. In fact, it was a learning process, a sort of political "basic training" which Rockwell had to pass through, before he was ready to join battle with the enemies of his race and nation in a direct, forthright National-Socialist manner.

His progress through the American rightwing was a painful and torturous one. In 1956 he formed the American Federation of Conservative Organizations in an attempt to unify the fractured American right. The effort was a failure. He tried working with William F. Buckley, Jr., in a campaign to boost sales of Buckley's *National Review* magazine on college campuses: that also came to naught. Over time, Rockwell increasingly moved away from the mainstream conservative movement and personalities in the direction of rightwing extremists, racists and anti-Semites. Even though these types were politically marginal, at least they were closer to National-Socialism ideologically than was the Bill Buckley crowd. But even here, on the furthest fringes of rightwing extremism, he found it impossible to build a successful camouflaged National-Socialist movement.

As the 1950s drew to a close, Rockwell's patient exploration of "sneaky" means to advance Adolf Hitler's Cause was also drawing to a close. His options were narrowing. A warrior's heart beat in Rockwell's breast: his instinct was not to pussy-foot around, but to attack. Sooner or later, to be true to himself, that is what he would have to do.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Imperium

Imperium is the monthly publication of the Nationalist Alliance. The magazine is currently 20 pages but hopes to be able to increase its size in due course as circulation grows and more funds become available. Articles from NA members and supporters are welcome.

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Letters From Readers



Sir - Congratulations H&D for publishing an excellent magazine. I particularly like your CD reviews, being a big music buff myself. I'm also pleased you're not one of those Nationalist publications that think Rock and heavy metal music is "Jewish" music. Sure, they rushed in and started selling it to make money, but the music was already becoming popular at the time. Nor is rock/metal a Black genre. Look, we can sell barber-quartet music but we're not going to do anything other than be laughed at while the youth will go and listen to something else. They need an alternative to the constant indoctrination of being told Rap is cool. Most kids and young people are simply not going to listen to classical music, no matter how much you explain how cultured it is.

I have found that the people that tend to complain the loudest about the pro-White music being sold and reviewed in publications like H&D have listened to it the least. Is there degenerate rubbish out there being passed off as pro-White music? Sure. However there is also very good and positive music. The claim that this music brings in the wrong elements has only a small basis in truth. I listen to this music, as well as a lot of other high quality activists. Many times you'll find it's the younger crowd that listens to this music that tends to be some of the most eager to hit the streets with our message.

The idea is not only to sell the music that the youth can enjoy and find a way into our message, but also to sell classical White music so that they can explore their heritage further. Simply telling them that rock music is "Jewish" music and that they should listen to symphonic music isn't going to do the trick. Music in part is what allowed the counterculture of the 60s to head in the Left's direction and our enemies know full well how important music is - which is why they seek to stifle pro-White music every chance they get. Dr. Pierce and many others saw how important it is that we have our own music. So the message to the moaners should be, 'Don't let your own distaste for a certain genre of music cloud your judgment on its importance in our struggle'.

Keep up the good work H&D.

Mark Wilson, West Palm Beach, Florida



Sir - Peter Rushmore (letters page issue 20) tells us "the Trotskyite Workers Revolutionary Party... was not directly involved in violence against racial nationalists". This is not correct. The WRP in Glasgow were plotting to attack British Nationalists. What came out of the plotting I don't know?

The WRP did not associate with other Left Wing groups because of vast differences in ideology. At one mass demo in Glasgow, they had a march from the city centre to Queens Park. The march was organized largely by trade union members, and the Communist Party. The WRP was not even allowed to join the main march. The organizers went to the police and said they did not want the Trots along with them. The cops kept the WRP at the rear, some 50 yards behind.

There was no love lost between the WRP and the rest of the Left in Britain. The Left was green with envy over the WRP's success in opening up a classy bookshop in Glasgow city centre, plus another down in London. Then the WRP had their sensationalist weekly newspaper - *Newsline*, which outshone the boring productions of the SWP, Communist Party, International Socialists etc.

The reason for the fall out between the WRP and the rest of the Left came after Gerry Healy, one of their theoretical gurus, wrote an article in which he said there was a great Zionist conspiracy existing, which stretched all the way from Tel Aviv to Paris, London,



New York and Washington DC. As you can imagine, the media went into one of its usual feeding frenzies (like sharks do). It was said that this was just another manifestation of the theory of a great worldwide conspiracy by Jews to get power. Yes! But is it true? Is there any evidence to support it? Even a crafty old MP like Tam Dalyell spoke about a "Jewish cabal" in the United States using their enormous political clout to assault Iraq. Jews, of course, wailed out their usual cry of "Anti-Semitism!", and it was even said that Dalyell should be prosecuted under the Race Relations Acts, which discriminates against us Whites, by the way.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland



Sir - Could Peter Rushmore please specify the Conservative Party conferences, plural, at which he says (H&D issue 20) repatriation (presumably of all or virtually all non-White persons) was "until quite recently endorsed"? He and you and I all surely know no motion to that effect could be accepted for debate, far less adopted at any Tory conference since Disraeli - or even in his time - because had it been then the Left would trumpet it "from this day to the ending of the world"?

I cordially commend to Mr. Rushmore, David Freeman's wise words in the same issue as to the need for Nationalist unity to cite the evidence and original source for what they say.

And as to Eddy Morrison's recollection of how the NF's 1978 Cenotaph march was a terrific show of force that charged everyone up for the months ahead. Does he also remember how the Front just evaporated in the Thatcher dawn, just six months later?

Yours sincerely,

Tony Young, Ilford, London

Peter Rushmore replies: Debates calling for repatriation were a regular feature of Tory conferences right through the 1960s and 1970s, much to the embarrassment of liberal Tories such as Iain Macleod and Willie Whitelaw. During the last decade or so the event has become much more stage managed, with the old Monday Club and similar organisations forced to the margins or banned altogether. Of course the Tory conference (unlike the Liberal conference and until recently Labour's) did not and does not control party policy - former Conservative PM Arthur Balfour famously commented that he took more notice of his valet's views than those of the party conference! In the last H&D I was merely making the point that it was peculiar for the BNP to regard repatriation as beyond the pale when it was quite recently regarded as a respectable enough policy to be widely endorsed by Tory conference speakers. I apologise for any lack of clarity in the article concerned.



Sir - As you may know I have been an activist since 1976, and was a founder member of both the NNF and BNP. However, I have not held office in the BNP for the last few years primarily due to my opposition to the appointment of Lecomber and Brayshaw to senior positions in the Party. Whist I still have done some unofficial organizing, I mainly spent my time on working out, "How to win". This study was published on the web at - www.thenationalparty.org.uk

In the recent General Election, the BNP did very well in a large number of places. In general, these places were where the English population was in daily contact with areas dominated by foreigners. This meant, in practice, cities outside of London. The BNP did badly, despite strong campaigning and publicity, in places where people were not in daily contact with masses of foreigners.

The conclusion is that people, who are currently voting nationalist, are not voting out of any real understanding of nationalist aims and beliefs, but negatively as a temporary expedient. In due course these people expect to return to their normal allegiance. The BNP result looked good but is not based on a permanent conversion of electors that would make for continuing support.

Since the work published on the net, further work has been done, and now the recent general election has, I believe, confirmed an opinion that was forming. In the west there has been a decline in religion that has left a void. Religion answers the question, "Why are we on this earth?" Without an answer, people drift aimlessly. Why bother to have children? Why save for the future? Why live morally?

Racial Nationalism fills the void and gives a purpose to life. Thus the positive way forward is to educate people as to our aims. Whilst the Six principles given in the above website are too complicated to put over to the general public, the maxim quoted is not! This statement says it all. Policies are just details. - "We hold our land in trust from our forefathers for our children and our children's children."

Campaigning should be around this single maxim. This maxim should be on every leaflet, letter and banner. We need to teach with almost religious zeal that we are racial nationalists. The electorate must be taught what it means. In fifty years time, England must still be England. There can be no compromise. We cannot be 'part-nationalists'.

We need to get away from the idea that some constituencies are not for us. We need to fight every by-election, including the one coming up. We must fight positively and make permanent converts.

Yours sincerely,

Mike Easter, Tonbridge, Kent



Sir - David Freeman suggests that former BNP leader John Tyndall "undoubtedly did fall down in creating a party which was unable either to find within its ranks a candidate who could perform adequately if elected or to capitalise on the wave of support following his election. The current BNP has clearly ...remedied both faults."

While I would not wish to criticise anyone (past or present) brave enough to stand as a BNP candidate, is it really true to say that the modern BNP has succeeded in attracting a new and more competent type of councillor or prospective councillor? The record of elected BNP representatives ranges from good to blatantly inadequate, while in the most recent elections the rich variety of BNP candidates included a Turk, a Jewess, a heroin dealer and a gay movie star, alongside the vast majority of good decent patriots.

As for capitalising on waves of support, tell that to the long suffering members of BNP branches in our breakthrough areas -

Burnley, Oldham, and the East End of London - all of which have been brought to their knees by the leadership's mistakes.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Shaw, Oldham, Greater Manchester



Sir - As the BNP continues to exert all its efforts to exclude John Tyndall and his supporters, the latter continue to urge one and all to work within the party. In this Tyndall and company are to be commended.

The larger question, though, which rests heavily on a true nationalist, at this point, is whether the BNP, having compromised or silenced most of its core ideals, is still a suitable vehicle for the promotion of White racial interests. Those who opt to stay within believe one of three things. 1) The party may yet be brought back to its former principles. 2) Griffin can't possibly mean what he says today and will prove reliable in the end. or 3) Splinter groups played a large role in undermining nationalism in the seventies and eighties and we cannot afford to have them ruin us again. This is a vexing question. For the sake of our race and nation one hopes that the optimists are right.

Yours sincerely,

Ricky Curran, Bermondsey, London



Sir - Greetings Kinsman, I hope this finds all going well for you. I enjoy reading *Heritage and Destiny*, even the articles I disagree with. Your publication states very plainly on the front what it will take for us to win. All we have to do is act as the men of the West did when that statement was made in the *Rings* Trilogy.

Give my regards to all. Take care, and stay strong - interesting times are heading our way.

14 Words,

Richard Scutari, Atlanta, Georgia



Sir - Nationalism is simply the recognition and the desire to achieve a homogeneous nation based on race/ethnicity rather than civic participation or religious creed. The governmental structure (i.e. constitutional republicanism, fascism, etc.) is irrelevant in terms of determining whether a country is nationalist or not. Our Founding Fathers most definitely set up a nationalist government in that it was created for their posterity, therefore their intention was strictly a White nation, which is nationalism.

A separate White nation under a constitutional republic or a White nation under fascism is still nationalist. Too many make the mistake that fascism is a prerequisite for nationalism, which it indeed is not. Let's work diligently for racial separation first and foremost; the rest will take care of itself later.

Best wishes,

David Mullenax, Charlottesville, Virginia





CD Review - *Scots-Irish: A Spiritual Journey* - Robert Watt and Emma Culbert

Produced by Robert Watt, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, 10 tracks, Available for £12.00 (plus £2.00 postage UK; or £2.50 worldwide) from Robert Watt, 4 Tobermore Road, Maghera, County Londonderry, BT46 5DS, Northern Ireland. Or online from www.robertwatt.co.uk

During the past three years Robert and Emma have performed at hundreds of venues at home (in Ulster) and in the USA. A common request throughout this time has been when they would record an album of favourite hymns played with their unique style and instrument combination.

This album entitled *Scots-Irish: A Spiritual Journey*, certainly fulfils that request and combining Emma's piano, pipe organ, accordion and harp playing with Robert's highland, lowland, border and uilleann pipes and whistles, and with the help of recording technology, sometimes having all of the instruments played together, they have created an album which they are very proud of.

It's their third album in as many years and marks their return back home after a triumphant world tour earlier this year. However, it's an interesting departure from their more lively reels and jigs music, such as their debut album - *Dancing Fingers* (I) which is best described as a popular mix of light

music, with favourites such as 'The Rowan Tree' and 'Highland Cathedral' as well as toe-tapping marches. Robert and Emma also show off their individual talents with solo tracks - the infamous 'Mason's Apron' on highland pipes, and the hot novelty accordion tune 'Dancing Fingers.'

Their second album *Dancing Fingers* (II) - *A New Level* covers a wide variety of music - from lively modern folk to the traditional 'Piobaireachd' which is the classical and original music for the highland pipes. Darren Scroggie (Northern Ireland Musician of the Year, 2002) joins in on guitar for a few sets, adding his own creative flair. The last track features Leslie Henry on vocals, singing the little-known original air for 'Auld Lang Syne.'

However, I'm getting off track now, back to album three which is the one that I'm meant to be reviewing! This is an outstanding ten track CD which includes some of the world's most popular and well known hymns, fully arranged and performed by Robert and Emma. It creates a sense of calm and tranquility taking each individual on their own personal spiritual journey. Hymns like 'Amazing Grace', 'Nearer My God To Thee' and 'When I Survey' are all given the Watt/Culbert treatment that unmistakably reflects the sounds of these shores.

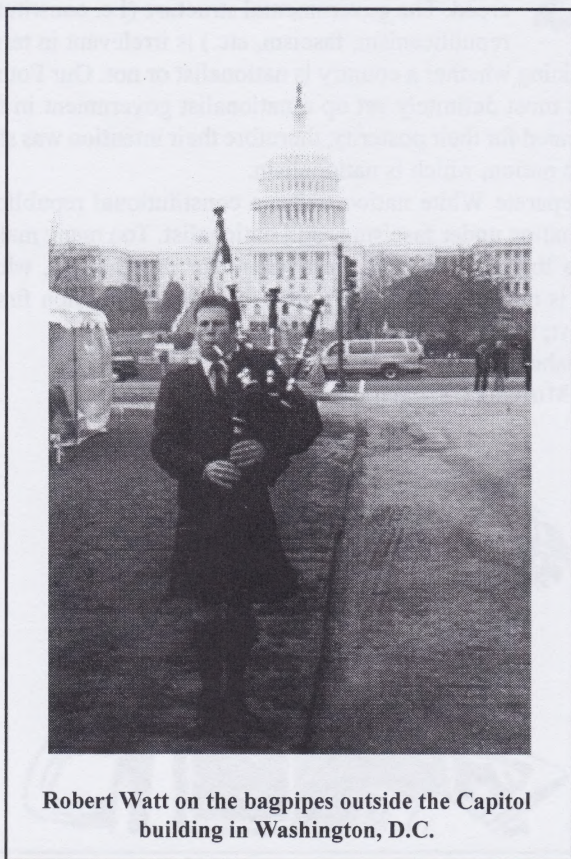
"This is a much more reflective, tranquil recording of some of the best-known and loved hymns that resonate both with people at home and the Scots-Irish in America," says Robert.

"It was very much inspired by our fans who kept asking us at our appearances around the country if we could play certain hymns. So we decided to take a look at some popular hymns and found that the tunes behind the hymns were strong enough as instrumentals so Emma and I arranged them in a way that we think reflects a more modern, but still traditional sound."

Emma, who is twenty four and Robert, who is twenty seven, are popular performers on both the local - and now international Ulster-Scots musical circuit and are now sure to be in even bigger demand over the coming months with the release of this their third CD. I'm sure sales will increase as more and more people of Ulster-Scots or Scots-Irish (if you're in North America!) descent are now taking an interest in their culture, history, and heritage.

Emma and Robert are playing their part in this cultural revival, through their music and they must be commended for that. If you are a Christian you will love *Scots-Irish: A Spiritual Journey* and I highly recommend that you buy a copy. If you not, I suggest you go for their first and or second album *Dancing Fingers* (I & II), with the more lively reels and jigs. Enjoy their music either way.

Reviewed by Richard O'Hara, Portrush, Northern Ireland.



Robert Watt on the bagpipes outside the Capitol building in Washington, D.C.